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Petersbourg, April 14.

THE Day before Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Tyrawly, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain to the Empress of Russia, arrived here. Five and twenty Werst from Town his Excellency was met by an Officer sent by the Governor Prince Repnin, to conduct him to a Palace prepared for his Reception here by her Imperial Majesty's Order. The Gentlemen of the British Factory met his Excellency, in a Body, about twelve Werst from Town. Upon his Arrival, the Ambassador received Visits of Congratulation from the Governor Prince Repnin, the High Admiral Count Gollowin, and the other Officers and Persons of Distinction here. His Excellency proposes setting forward for Moscow in a few Days.

Lisbon, April 21. Count Harrach having finished his Commission from the Queen of Hungary to this Court, returns to England with this Packet-Boat.

Florence, April 28. An Express arrived here two Days ago from Prince Lobkowitz, with Notice to General Braitwitz, that he has received Orders from Vienna, by the Return of Count Coloredo, to march into the Kingdom of Naples, for which he was making Preparations. By all Accounts, every Thing is in great Agitation in that Kingdom. The King of Naples has fixed his Head Quarters at Venafro, and has with him many of his principal Subjects, being distrustful of their Behaviour. The greatest Part of the Garrisons of Orbitello, and the Presidii of Tuscany, has been removed from thence to Gaeta. Eight large Transports, with Troops on board, passed by Civita Vecchia on the 21st Instant, and it is generally believed, that the Queen of Naples will retire from Gaeta to Rome. A very rich French Ship from Leghorn, laden with Silk and other Effects amounting to a great Value, was lately taken by an English Man of War; and the Apprehension of Admiral Mathews's Squadron is so great, that the Trade of France with Italy is quite at a Stop.

Extract of a Letter from Munich, April 29.

The Queen's Army is in full March for the Rhine in five Columns; The First (which is already at Rain) is commanded by Felt Marshal Count Traun, the Second by General Hohenems, the Third by General Bernes, the Fourth by Count Leopold Daun, and the Fifth by Count Grime. They reckon to be all, the 17th of next Month, on the Necker. The Bavarian Army is at Philipsbourg. An Officer arrived from Hailbron met their Artillery composed of 10 Cannon three Pounders, 10 five Pounders, and 15 small Mortars. They were drawn by 360 Horses, and the Train of 280 Men, 100 of the Regiment of Royal Bavaria escorted them to Philipsbourg, where the French have a Bridge. The Regiments of Seckendorf and Minuzi have taken Possession of that Fortress; the French are on the other Side: They left an Intendant with a Magazine of Flower, and Oats and Hay for the Subsistance of the rest of the Bavarian Corps, which are to arrive the 26th, and are to incamp with their Right supported by the Fortress, the Left extending to Rheinhausen, having in their Front some Ditches and Morasses, and on their Left a little Wood, and the Rhine at their Back. The French are forming a Line, at which 5000 Men are at Work, from Landau to Philipsbourg: They fortify also Rhinehausen, round which they are digging a Canal, which the Rhine will fill.

List of the Bavarian Army encamped at Philipsbourg.

INFANTRY.

Seckendorf,	1600
Minuzi,	1600
Prince Royal,	1800
Preissing,	1700
Truchses,	1470
	8170

CAVALRY.

Two Regiments made Hussars,	1000
Horse Grenadiers,	600
Otting,	500
Zoltern,	500
Preissing,	500
Hollenstein,	500
Taxis,	500
	12270
Artillery,	280
Horses,	360
	12910

Stockholm, May 1, *O. S.* Count Tessin was to set out Yesterday Evening, or this Morning, on his Ambassy to the Court of Berlin.

Dantzig, May 6. A Captain of General Fleming's Regiment, lately come from Kaminieck, says, that General Lowendahl's Officers had been so successful in the upper Parts of Poland, as to have got together about 600 Men; but that the Crown General having Advice thereof, sent some Companies of Light Horse, who dispersed them. We hear that Count Maurice of Saxony having employed a Lieutenant Colonel, and advanced him 50,000 Dollars, to buy up Horses in Poland, Orders had been given to apprehend him, and that he was thereupon fled to the Borders of Hungary.

Vienna, May 13, *N. S.* The Queen of Hungary's Birth-day was celebrated Yesterday with great Magnificence. Letters from Florence advise, that several of the French Levant Ships have been taken by his Majesty's Men of War. Other Letters from Italy suppose, that Prince Lobkowitz will have been, as on the 7th Instant, at

at Fuligno, in the Way to San Germano, with the greateſt Part of his Force, while General Brown, with a Body of about 8000 Men, remains upon the Tronto to obſerve the Spaniards. It is added, that a Body of Horſe and Huſſars, under the Command of Count Altham, has actually paſſed that River, in order to ſound the Inhabitants, and to diſperſe Manifeſtos. The Loſs of the Piemonteſe, in the late Action near Villafranca, is ſaid to be only about 1500 Men, and that of the Enemy between ſix and ſeven Thouſand. M. Vincent, the French Secretary, has been ordered away from this Court. Twelve Neapolitan Tartans, laden with Corn, and deſigned for the Spaniſh Army, all paſſed, as is ſaid, by Peſcara, and are arrived at Fiume to deliver their Cargo for the Service of this Court.

Vienna, May 13, *N. S. Copy of a Letter from a Spaniſh Officer at Nice, dated the* 20*th of April* 1744.

The French and the Spaniards attacked the Intrenchments of the Piemonteſe with great Vigour, as alſo their Camp. The Fire laſted twelve Hours without Intermiſſion. It was not ſo much a Battle as a downright Slaughter. We have taken from the Piemonteſe ſeven Colours, 50 Officers and 650 common Men. The whole Second Battalion of Fuſileers were taken Priſoners. The Marquis de Suze was taken Priſoner this Day at Nine o'Clock. On our Side we have loſt about 6000 common Men, killed and wounded, beſides many Perſons of Diſtinction killed. M. de Berwick, Colonel of the Regiment of Aſturias, was wounded dangerouſly. Seven Colonels, Spaniſh and French, were killed. I repeat it, that it was not a Battle ſo much as a downright Butchery. We muſt have been very unfortunate (as we indeed were) not to have been able to beat about 5000 Men with 20,000, which we had upon that Service. Admiral Mathews's Fleet is at Anchor before this Town, which will render our Paſſage into Italy very difficult. There never was a Battle fought with ſo much Intrepidity on both Sides. Juſt now, at Twelve o'Clock, the Firing is ceaſed.

Vienna, May 13, *N. S. Copy of a Letter from a French Officer at Nice, the* 22*d of April.*

In the Night of the 19th we attacked the Intrenchments of Montalban, in ſix Lines with Ladders; without Doubt we ſhould have carried them, if the Spaniards had ſupported us; but the greateſt Part of them threw themſelves flat upon the Ground, or minded nothing but ſtripping the dead Bodies, when they ought to have been ſupporting us. Twice we were at the very Top of their Intrenchments. We had even made ourſelves Maſters of two Batteries of Cannon; but we were obliged to abandon them, and to retire with the Loſs of 400 Men killed, and as many wounded, beſides two Companies of our Grenadiers made Priſoners. The Action laſted from One o'Clock after Midnight, till Eleven in the Morning. The Enemy defended themſelves extremely well; but they had a good Game to play on Account of their Poſition and their formidable Intrenchments. Nevertheleſs it is ſaid we ſhall take our Revenge this Night or the following. We have taken the Marquis de Suze Priſoner, with three Battalions reduced to 900 Men, and nine Colours. The Spaniards loſt fewer Men than we on Account of their Cowardice; however ſome of their Regiments behaved very well.

Copenhagen, May 16, *N. S.* Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Denmark, removed into the Country on the 13th Inſtant. They were to ſpend two or three Days with the Court at Hirſcholm, and to aſſiſt as Yeſterday at the Opening of a new Palace or Pleaſure-houſe, lately built by the Queen on the Sea Side near Ronſtedt: After which, they are to take up their Summer's Reſidence at Jagerſpreis.

Hague, May 19, *N. S.* The States have received this Morning an Account from M. Twickle, of his firſt Audience of the French King on the 16th Inſtant, at his Head Quarters in a Village called Ciſoigne, between Liſle and Tournay, and of that Prince's Anſwer, which was, as we hear, to the following Purport; "That the States Choice of M. Twickle was "perfectly agreeable to him, on Account of his "Knowledge of that Gentleman's perſonal "Qualities: — That he had always endeavoured to convince the States of his Friendſhip for them, and of his Love of Peace: — "That he had declined declaring War as long "as poſſible, and could therefore now the leſs "ſuſpend puſhing it effectually: That M. "Twickle might open himſelf upon his particular Commiſſion to his Miniſters, who "would make him a Report thereof, and acquaint M. Twickle with the Determination, "which, after having conſulted with his Allies, "he ſhould think fit to take upon it." The ſame Day the French Army entered the Queen of Hungary's Territories, and began the Operations by diſlodging a ſmall Detachment of the Garriſon of Ypres from a Poſt called Warneton, and poſſeſſing itſelf of Harebeck and Courtray. By the laſt Letters from Paris we hear, than an Officer was arrived there from the Prince de Conti, with the News of the Surrender of the Citadel of Villafranca, and the Caſtle of Montalban.

Hague, May 22, *N. S.* The Flemiſh Poſt that came in this Morning, brought no other certain News from that Frontier, but thoſe of a ſmall Detachment's being ſent, under Lieutenant-General Campbell's Command, to Ghent, and of the Motion of ſuch of the Dutch and Auſtrian Troops as were at Braine le Comte, to Halle, in their Way to join Field-Marſhal Wade at Aſch, where he lay encamped Yeſterday. Duke d'Aremberg having thrown three Auſtrian Battalions into Mons, Count Maurice has drawn out five Dutch ones, and added a ſixth from Aeth. The Flemiſh Poſt brought no Letters from the French Army, or Frontier, nor even from Menin, which gives Suſpicions of the French having detained them, and inveſted that Place.

Whitehall, May 14.

The King has been pleaſed to promote the Reverend William Barnard, Doctor in Divinity, to the Biſhoprick of Raphoe, in the Kingdom of Ireland, void by the Death of Dr. Nicholas Forſter, late Biſhop thereof.

The King has been pleaſed to advance the Right Reverend Father in God, Arthur, Biſhop of Meath, to the Arch-biſhoprick of Caſhell, in the Kingdom of Ireland, void by the Death of the moſt Reverend Father in God, Theophilus, late Archbiſhop thereof.

The King has been pleaſed to tranſlate the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor Henry Maule, Biſhop of Dromore, to the Biſhoprick of Meath, in the Kingdom of Ireland, void by the Tranſlation of the moſt Reverend Father in God Dr. Arthur Price, late Biſhop thereof, to the Archbiſhoprick of Caſhell.

The King has been pleaſed to promote the Reverend Thomas Fletcher, Doctor in Divinity, to the Biſhoprick of Dromore, in the Kingdom of

of Ireland, void by the Tranſlation of the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Henry Maule, late Biſhop thereof, to the Biſhoprick of Meath.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Reverend Patrick Delany, Doctor in Divinity, the Place and Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Down, in the Kingdom of Ireland, vacant by the Promotion of Dr. Thomas Fletcher, late Dean thereof, to the Biſhoprick of Dromore.

Whitehall, May 15.

Yeſterday Morning his Grace the Duke of Montagu went, by the King's Order, to ſee the Swiſs Battalion aſſembled at the Riding Houſe belonging to the Horſe Grenadier Guards, near Cavendiſh Square, and thank'd them, in the King's Name, for the Zeal they had ſhewn for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, on Occaſion of the late intended Invaſion, and at the ſame Time releaſed them from the military Oath they had taken to his Majeſty, there being at preſent no Appearance of any Danger.

Admiralty-Office, May 14.

His Majeſty's Ship the Dreadnought and Grampus Sloop arrived the 12th Inſtant at Spithead, having taken and brought in thither a French Man of War called the Medea, of 26 Guns, and 240 Men, commanded by the Chevalier Hoquart. She ſailed from Breſt the 24th of April, and falling in with Sir Charles Hardy's Squadron on the 27th, about 60 Leagues South Weſt of the Lizard, was taken the 29th, after a Chace of 50 Hours.

Whitehall, May 12, 1744.

Whereas it has been repreſented to his Majeſty, That James Phillips, a Boatman in the Service of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the Port of Cardigan, South Wales, with ſeveral others his Aſſiſtants, did, on the 4th of April laſt, board a Smugling Sloop, then lying in Cardigan Bay, of which Sloop William Owen (late of the Town of Cardigan, Mariner, but now an Inhabitant of the Iſle of Man) was Commander, when the ſaid William Owen fired off a Gun, or Muſket, at the ſaid James Phillips, and killed him on the Spot; and ſeveral Perſons unknown, on board the ſaid Sloop, diſcharged other Guns, whereby John Hughes, late of the Town of Cardigan, Sadler, and another of the Perſons who went to the Aſſiſtance of the ſaid James Phillips, were killed: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſons who committed the ſaid Murders, is pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any of them, who were on board the ſaid Owen's Sloop, (except the Perſons who actually committed the ſaid Murders, or either of them) who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice, or Accomplices, ſo as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

And as a further Encouragement, the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms do hereby promiſe a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall diſcover and apprehend the ſaid William Owen, or any other of the Offenders, to be paid by the Receiver-General and Caſhier of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, upon Conviction.

Admiralty-Office, April 30, 1744.

His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to eſtabliſh certain Rules and Orders for the Relief of Poor Widows of Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: Theſe are to give Notice, that Copies of the ſaid Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth; as alſo with the Clerks of the Checque at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerneſs; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinſale; where all ſuch Widows as intend to lay in their Claims, may be informed of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefits of the ſaid Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpoſe. But ſuch Widows as live at too great a Diſtance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Eſq; at the Admiralty Office, who will ſend them all neceſſary Information. And the Governors of the ſaid Charity intending to diſtribute to the Widows of Sea Officers who died before the 30th of Auguſt 1732, as well as to the Widows of thoſe who died ſince that Time, whoſe Circumſtances come within the Rules of the Eſtabliſhment, ſuch Monies as may be due to them, on the 31ſt Day of May next: This is to give Notice thereof, that any Widows who have not yet applied, and intend to lay in their Claims, may do ſo as ſoon as poſſible; and that all ſuch Widows whoſe Claims have been already allowed, may ſend or bring to this Office, by the 31ſt of next Month, the Affidavit required by the Rules, in order to their being continued upon the Perſion or Bounty.

London, May 12, 1744.

Whereas it is the Intention and expreſs Meaning of the Act now in Force, for the ſpeedy and effectual recruiting his Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, that thoſe Regiments ſhould be the ſooner compleated with able-bodied Men, and ſuch, as from their Age, Size and Strength, were fit to ſerve his Majeſty and the Country as Soldiers;

Nevertheleſs ſeveral Colonels, and commanding Officers of Regiments, having repreſented to the Field-Marſhal Earl of Stair, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in South Britain, that the Commiſſioners, at ſome of their Meetings for putting that Act in Execution (miſtaking the true Meaning and Intention of it) have inſiſted on Officers taking Men, that appeared, on account of their Age, Size, and Infirmities, unfit for the Service, particularly at St. Albans, where Colonel Cholmondely, after a ſtrict Inſpection and Examination, in which he was attended and aſſiſted by two Surgeons, diſcharged Six and thirty Men, turned over by the Commiſſioners, being abſolutely unfit for the Service; the inliſting ſuch Men being an Evil, that if not immediately ſtopt, muſt prove highly detrimental to his Majeſty's Service, my Lord Stair finds it therefore abſolutely neceſſary to order, and does hereby order the Officers employ'd in Recruiting, to refuſe to accept of any Boy that is too weak to carry Arms, or Man turned of Forty Years, unleſs he is ſtrong, active, and other Ways fit for his Majeſty's Service. They are likewiſe to refuſe any Preſt Man for the Marines that does not meaſure full Five Foot four Inches high, or upwards.

And whereas the Regiments at Gibraltar, Minorca, the Weſt Indies, and alſo thoſe of Marines, are already near compleated, his Lordſhip orders, that in ſuch Places where there are no Officers belonging to the Corps above mentioned, attending the Meetings of the Commiſſioners, that the Officers of the other Corps employed in Recruiting, or inſpecting Recruits, are not, for the future, to receive any Men, but what are Five Foot five Inches high, or upwards, and fit for the Regiments of Foot now in Great Britain.

Whatever extraordinary Expences may ariſe from ſubſiſting the Men received, or other Incidents, the Field Officers, in their ſeveral Diſtricts, are (notwithſtanding any former Order) to grant Bills on the Agent of the Regiment of Foot or Marines to which they belong, who has Orders to pay the ſame.

His Lordſhip not doubting but every Commiſſioner for executing the Act now in Force for the ſpeedy and effectual recruiting his Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, acting with Zeal for the Publick Service, will co-operate with the Officers employed in Recruiting, in ſuch a Manner, that the Corps may be not only ſpeedily, but alſo effectually recruited, with Men fit for the Service, according to the true Meaning and Intention of the Act.

His Lordſhip alſo gives this publick Aſſurance to the Commiſſioners, that he has ordered all the Officers who were appointed to recruit, and who were as many as could be ſpared from other Services, to attend their Meetings, as regularly and conſtantly as the Nature and Circumſtances of the Service will at preſent admit of.

By Command of the Field-Marſhal Earl of STAIR,
C. Elliſon, *Dep. Adj. Gen.*

TO